

THE DAILY BEE

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GRAIN RATES AND THE OMAHA MARKET.

The consensus of intelligent opinion is that Omaha can be made a most important grain market, not in order to attain this it is the judgment of many that a readjustment of local and through rates on grain will be necessary.

Undoubtedly there are difficulties in the way that may not be easily overcome. The sum of the local rates east and west of this city is greater than the through rate, and the question is whether it is possible to secure local rates which would be as low as the through rates.

In the opinion of a gentleman largely interested in making Omaha an extensive grain market, this cannot be done, for the reason that if a lower local rate through Iowa were made the law would compel the railroads to make a proportionately lower rate from all points on their line, which the roads claim they cannot afford to do.

This gentleman did not think that the existing conditions were so unfavorable to Omaha as some suppose them to be, for the reason that grain may be brought to this city on a through billing from an interior point to a point on the seaboard, and inspected and sold here and reshipped on the same billing to the point named therein.

Very little grain is actually consumed in Omaha and it is therefore necessary to reship it to some other point, so that this method of through billing would give Omaha the advantage of a rate lower than the sum of the local rates. Grain is now handled in this way by the Union Pacific, and it believed other roads will adopt the system whenever the business demands it.

An official of one of these roads recently said in reference to the matter: "Elevators are built in Omaha, and if Nebraska grain men wish to store their grain here, I have no doubt that the R. & M. will be found ready to make any reasonable concessions. They allow live stock to be shipped to the Omaha market and then reshipped to Chicago at the through rate, and they would probably allow the same thing to be done with grain. They are not likely, however, to do anything of the kind before there is a grain market established, or until their shippers want to come to Omaha."

It would seem that the first thing to be done is to establish a grain market, and it is the judgment of most local dealers that when this is done there will be little difficulty in inducing the railroads to make reasonable concessions. Omaha now enjoys one valuable advantage so far as grain shipments to southern markets are concerned, receiving mainly from the five cent differential in favor of St. Louis against Chicago, and there is reason to believe that this city will not be denied other fair concessions when there is a demand to warrant them.

At any rate, this seems to be the general opinion among those most interested in making Omaha a leading western grain market.

There is abundant evidence of uncommon activity in the west and northwest. From the Missouri river to the backbone of the Sierras, and from Manitoba to the gulf, the irresistible forces which in a decade have built five new states and added hundreds of millions to the nation's wealth are energetically at work.

A variety of conditions combine to make the outlook for 1891 superior to any preceding year. From an agricultural point of view the prospect for an abundant harvest was never better. Copious rains have blessed and refreshed the land. In the semi-arid sections of the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas, the people, aroused by the disaster of last year, are vigorously providing against a recurrence of the drought. Hundreds of miles of irrigation ditches and canals are under way and projected, and their completion insures a sufficiency of moisture to protect crops from the periodical hot winds of the southwest.

Like energy and activity, but on a vastly larger scale, characterizes the irrigation movement throughout the arid region. The growth in population has created innumerable local markets for the products of the soil. The prices, these necessities command, and the certainty of a steadily expanding demand, fully warrant the vast sums now being invested in securing artificial moisture.

The great mineral storehouse of this region is being drawn upon as it has never been before. Not only are old mines being worked with renewed energy, but new districts are being opened up by the irresistible fortune hunter. The Gold Hill district in Wyoming and the Deep Creek district in Utah give promise of adding a substantial sum to the year's output of gold and silver. Nor is this aggressive development campaign confined to the precious metals. The inexhaustible coal beds of Colorado and Wyoming, the lignite fields of the Dakotas and Montana, the asphalt and sodium lakes of Utah, the phosphates and soda interests of Wyoming, the iron, copper and lead industries, and a score of other commercial commodities which permeate the mountains and valleys, are receiving greater attention from investors and yielding handsomely.

servative lines, and the record of the year, when made up, can hardly fail to show a substantial increase in the development of the incomparable natural resources of the west. Marvelous as has been the growth and progress of the country, the future promises grander results. One needs but glance at the great cities built up, the industries and trade created, the lines of railroads penetrating mountains and valleys and the limitless natural wealth of the region, to foresee the colossal business and industrial empire which the most intelligent observers believe to be the destiny of the trans-Missouri country.

It has been truly said that our public schools are "the nurseries of patriotism." Exerting an influence co-equal with the home, their power in shaping the future manhood and womanhood of America is immeasurable. The character, ability and stability of future citizenship, and the progress and public spirit of the community are mirrored in the schools. Every act exhibiting the children's zeal and enthusiasm in honoring the memories of liberty's heroes is inspiring and deserves praise and encouragement.

The Decoration day exercises in the public schools was an object lesson in patriotism. The addresses of prominent citizens, the stirring national songs and the interest and enthusiasm of the children all breathed an ennobling love of country and veneration for the brave hosts whose lives were given on the altar of freedom. The unfolding of the national colors gave additional significance to the exercises and indelibly impressed the occasion on the minds of the young.

The large attendance of parents was a notable feature of the celebration. They vied with the teachers in giving encouragement to the patriotic impulses of the children. They imbibed the exuberance of the young, and forgetting the time being the cares and responsibilities of life, wandered back in spirit to school days, and became active factors in the inspiring exercises.

The interest exhibited by parents on this occasion as well as in the advancement of the schools cannot be too highly commended. The harmonious commingling of parents and teachers, the two great forces responsible for the welfare of the rising generation, was an admirable illustration of that growing unity of purpose so essential to the complete success of the public school system. Its benefits are threefold. Children derive courage and confidence and are spurred in their work by the presence of father and mother. Teachers are encouraged by the mutuality of interest exhibited by parents, and the latter secure an insight into the progress of pupils whose welfare is ever uppermost in their minds.

The observance by the schools of Memorial day and the anniversaries of the fathers of the republic, the commemoration of the deeds and works of eminent American citizens in peace or war, in art, science or literature, are far more effective an impressive than ordinary recitals of history. Study and research are stimulated, patriotism fostered, and in addition the interest of parents enlisted. In this as in all other branches of progressive education the schools of Omaha are in the front rank. They truly represent the aggressive forces that have made the city the commercial and industrial center of the west. It is no exaggeration to say that the results attained prove that in discipline, diligence and development of pupils, enthusiasm of teachers, and the cordial support and assistance given of parents, the schools of Omaha challenge comparison with those of far older communities.

The progress of organized charity in the United States has been very marked within the last few years. The movement for charity organization in this country is only 14 years old, having originated in Buffalo in 1877. In that year, according to a statement made at the recent conference of charities and correction, there was disbursed in outdoor relief in Buffalo more than \$100,000, while now the annual disbursement is less than \$50,000, with a population 75 per cent larger than when the system of organized charity was instituted there. This is practical testimony in favor of the system of the most convincing character.

The objects of organized charity are investigation, registration, and friendly visitation. To wage war successfully, said the principal report, against poverty, vice and crime, there must be unity of action not only among charitable societies, but with public official relief, and the one should supplement the other. There are now organized in the country eighty-two charitable societies and the reports submitted to the conference from three-fourths of those show generally very satisfactory results. A want widely felt is an adequate supply of friendly visitors, a most important part of the system of organized charity. The recognition of charity organization by congress was one of the hopeful developments of the year, and its application at the seat of government is expected to furnish gratifying evidence of the value of the system. This subject received very thorough discussion in the conference, and among other things said was the declaration that much of the charity of today, as commonly distributed by society and the state, only serves to lighten the just burdens of the employer and employe, and serves but to postpone the day of amicable adjustment between capital and labor. Such charity, said one of the speakers, is irritating in the extreme to the receiver and serves as a safety-valve to relieve the high pressure that is upon the heart and conscience of the capitalist. The only charity that is proper, it was urged, is that which develops true character in both giver and receiver, and it cannot be safely administered among aggregations of people to the individual without a very comprehensive system of organization that treats men individually, with reference to their health, physical condition, capability to render service and willingness to perform it. This is a phase of the subject that is worthy of more attention than it has received.

The evils of ill-considered benevolence are generally recognized, and they will be remedied only by charity organization, which it is gratifying to know is making steady progress.

It is customary for croakers and envious people to jeer and belittle every new discovery of the precious metals in the west. The local excitement and stampedes which invariably follow a new find are set down as the work of speculators and adventurers. Such assertions have their source in ignorance or malice.

The new gold camps in Wyoming now attracting general attention have as substantial a basis as any mineral district opened in the west. The thorough and exhaustive investigation made by a staff correspondent of THE BEE places the Gold Hill district high in the list of productive mineral camps. The sturdy prospectors who have practically unlocked a new door to the treasures of the mountains are not of the booming class. Inheriting in full measure the indomitable pluck and perseverance of the pioneers, they have already demonstrated the richness of the camp. They know a good thing when they see it and are not hawking their claims about for purchasers. As a matter of fact claim owners try to suppress the truth in order to avoid the inevitable inrush.

But there is ample scope and remuneration for energy and capital, not only in the vicinity of Gold Hill, but throughout the state. The marvelous resources of Wyoming have repeatedly been described in these columns. Time and investigation not only confirm what has been said, but, as the queen of Sheba remarked of Solomon's glories, "the half has not been told."

With an area larger than the New England states, Wyoming possesses in and under the surface all the essentials to rear a powerful industrial commonwealth. In area it is the eighth state in the union. Sixteen million acres are susceptible of cultivation and irrigation, yet leaving a vast domain for stock raising. Its vast coal measures surpass those of Pennsylvania, and produce at this time, from an insignificant portion of the total area, 4,000,000 tons annually. Nor is the Keystone state to be compared to Wyoming in extent of oil territory or quality of the fluid. The entire productive oil area of Pennsylvania is officially given as forty-three square miles. Partial surveys show a vastly larger oil bearing field in Wyoming, and tests of its quality by eminent experts prove its superiority both as an illuminator and lubricant.

In addition to the precious metals now attracting a merited share of attention, and the great coal and oil interests, the mountains afford an inexhaustible supply of building material, from marble, granite and sandstone to iron ore and timber, with enough mineral paint to coat the continent, and salt, soda, sulphur, gypsum, bismuth, graphite, asbestos and fire clay in great abundance.

Could a more inviting field for capital and energy be found? The treasures of Gold Hill tempt the prospector and miner. The whole state affords unequalled inducements to enterprise in all branches of industrial activity. With the raw material in such lavish abundance, with the encouragement which statehood insures, Wyoming is destined to become at no distant period the productive pivot of the western empire.

The department of agriculture at Washington has issued a special bulletin in regard to experiments with sugar beets in 1890, from which it appears that Nebraska ranks the lead in the quality of beets grown. Analyses of beets forwarded to the department grown in Minnesota, Indiana, Iowa, North Dakota, Maryland, Colorado, Wyoming, Illinois, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kansas, South Dakota, California, Washington and Virginia were tested. Among those showing 18 per cent of sugar Nebraska contributed 13 samples, while Maryland, the next highest, had but five. Of beets showing from 15 to 18 per cent Nebraska headed the list with 26 samples, and the next highest was Minnesota with but 15. California, which was the initial state in American beet sugar cultivation, presented but two samples containing so high a percentage of sugar in the juice.

Another gratifying fact in connection with the investigation is that the government chose the varieties grown at Grand Island, under the supervision of R. T. Oxnard with which to make the series of experiments. A government chemist was stationed at Grand Island to sample the beets brought in and he made something like 3,000 analyses. His conclusion is stated in the following language in the official bulletin: "The remarkable high percentage of sucrose shown in the juice is an evidence of the fact that the soil and climate of Nebraska are favorable to the production of a best rich in crystallizable sugar."

Attention is called to the unfavorable conditions prevailing at the time these experiments were made, and it is suggested that the small sizes of the beets sampled, due to the dry weather, may have contributed to a concentration of the juices which in a normal growth would be less rich. The chemist is convinced, however, that beets which yield an average of 18 per cent of sucrose are profitable and advises farmers that a lower percentage indicates either an unsatisfactory soil, an unsuitable climate or indifferent cultivation.

The experiments thus far have not proved that all sections of the union are suited to sugar-beet culture, but enough has been developed to show that Nebraska will take the lead in the industry. Culture stations are being established throughout the union. This year an agent is making a special study of the subject for Nebraska at Schuyler. The new factory at Norfolk is cited as evidence of the satisfactory results achieved at Grand Island.

THEODORE THOMAS is admittedly the foremost orchestral leader in this country, and it may be doubted whether he has a superior in Europe. For more than a score of years he has been doing a great and successful work in the cause of higher musical culture in the United States, and his name has become a synonym for the purest and best attainment in his art. Profoundly devoted to his work, ambitious to achieve the most elevated standards, and thoroughly conscientious, Theodore Thomas has done more for music in America than any other man, and he therefore has the strongest possible claim to the favor and support of the American public. How well this is appreciated is shown in the fact that he and his superb orchestra have been engaged to make Chicago their home for several years, with an ample financial guarantee, and the distinguished leader has been appointed to direct the chief musical events in connection with the Columbian exposition. The celebrated Thomas orchestra, which the best critical judgment has pronounced unequalled in excellence on this continent, will be in Omaha this week, and every lover of music in its highest form and purest execution should hear this great organization. It has been suggested that the school be dismissed Wednesday afternoon in order to enable such of the children as may desire to hear the orchestra to attend the matinee on that day, when they can do so at a reduced price, and the idea is commendable. To all of the children who would attend it would be a memorable and profitable experience. There is already assurance that Theodore Thomas and his splendid orchestra will receive cordial and generous greeting in Omaha.

The annual commencement of colleges and high schools are now in progress. The profound essays of the sweet girl graduate, and the ponderous orations of the young man who has finished his course, have been launched upon the appreciative public. It is too much the custom to make light of these budding efforts of genius. Of course many of them lack what we are accustomed to denominate originality, but originality is more or less obsolete. To the young persons who pronounce the speech the ideas have all the exhilaration and novelty of original discovery. Their efforts placed alongside the early productions of some of our greatest writers and orators of the past are decidedly creditable. It is no fault of the youthful graduates that he has lived, toiled and ended his school days in the bright epoch of the brightest of all the centuries. Give to every boy and girl credit for the efforts they have made and applaud them for skill in rearranging and rephrasing old ideas. It is what our best thinkers admit they have done all their lives. The youth who are now leaving school will learn soon enough that active life is not the realization of the school day dream. Then let no word of cruel criticism or crushing blow of ridicule meet them at its gateway.

COLONEL ROBERT INGERSOLL is making a valuable addition to Shakespearean literature. For many years a most assiduous student of the works of the immortal dramatist, and repudiating wholly the theory that the marvelous masterpieces ascribed to the bard of Avon were the work of another, Colonel Ingersoll brings to the defense of Shakespeare the strong analytical logic of a thoroughly-trained judicial mind, and to the exaltation of the fruits of his genius the forceful and impressive eloquence for which the best of living American orators is distinguished. The lectures of Colonel Ingersoll on Shakespeare is said to be one of the most brilliant productions of his versatile mind, which no student of the mighty poet and dramatist should fail to hear. No one familiar with the qualifications of the eloquent orator will doubt that this eulogium is fully merited.

Too Much Frying. Philadelphia Record. The heresy hangs are anything but a campaign of education.

Good Advice. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. If Judge wants to be come at the expense of Mr. Blaine it should consolidate with Puck.

Lecturing His Jags. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. When Mayor Noonan goes on change he should leave his jag behind him. This is confidential.

Journalism. Rev. Dr. Ward of New York. Journalism is more important than literature—the diurnal record of living events than the finished essay upon the dead past or the impossible future.

O Woman. Colonel Ed Ingersoll. The highest ambition of any man is to win the love of some noble girl, and the highest ambition of any good girl must be to win the love of some good man.

Marriage Pledges. Europa Edition New York Herald. Let us call marriage by its right name—viz, a pledge of abstinence from further marriage ceremonies. People will then no longer "contract marriage," but will merely take the marriage pledge.

Partisanism Discarded. Philadelphia Record. That sadly behind-the-age town, New York, has at last crept a little way out from under the petticoats of Mrs. Grady. The announcement is made that the Metropolitan Museum of Art is to be thrown open to the public on Sundays during the summer months.

No Need to Get Worried. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Several times within the past few years the supply of gold in the treasury outside of the trust funds was smaller than it is now, yet no panic came nor did any legitimate interest suffer. The treasury is all right, and will remain all right while the republicans are in charge of it.

Old Harvard's "A-B." Seweyville Journal. Of course, Harvard college wouldn't give a commencement to a Japanese student simply for the sake of advertising, but it seems a little strange that a foreigner should excel the American students associated with him. Advertising is useful, however, even to a college as old as Harvard, and it may be that in case of equality the student whose personality is more interesting is given the benefit of the doubt.

No Prohibition in Theaters. The Organismic Republican. The organization of the Wyoming prohibition alliance in Laramie a few days ago is receiving the usual amount of attention from the state press. If any of the editorial com-

ments on the movement have been favorable they have escaped our notice. In a few instances the matter is totally ignored, but the majority of the weekly newspapers express themselves unfavorably toward the alliance and do not hesitate to declare that prohibition has been a failure wherever tried, and venture the opinion that it always will be.

Not Too Late to Mend. Norfolk News. The Omaha Bee rises to remark that "there are more suckers in the square inch in Omaha than in any other city in the country." That is true in more ways than one. Omaha has played the sucker for the past ten years for not owning and controlling a direct line of railroad through the heart of northeastern Nebraska and into central South Dakota. It is not too late for Omaha to make amends for her past blindness to her own interests by building such a road by way of Norfolk and Yankton to Pierre.

PASSING JETS. Sam's Horn. Education doesn't make the man. It brings out that God put it in him. The clerk who has been hired. Grows strange, beyond a doubt; For when he has been hired. He says he is put out.

Somerville Journal. It is strange that the inventor-soaking the secret of perpetual motion never has happened to stumble across a sailing circle and so find it out all at once. A fisherman is run seaward. In the evening I was leaving with sorrow. That this proverb's net astray. Never put off till tomorrow. Clothes you ought to wear today.

Dime nature's consistent. All men will allow. When they notice the Jersey's. A cream-colored cow. Puck. (to a young man) Where are you going? (Colonel Thurston of Kentucky) Gunning for some of them. (Leaving days) I don't care for logs of brandy around their necks.

Puck. Mr. Haeding Koff-Doctor, didn't you make a mistake in going into medicine, instead of the army? Dr. Eagle—Why? Puck—By the way you charge your friends, there wouldn't be much left of an enemy. Indianapolis Journal. "Why don't you drink good old whiskey, as I do, instead of muddling your brain with beer?" You know that beer makes you drink beer, think beer? "Well, I would rather think beer than think snikes."

New York Herald. Ethel—Is there any song in particular you would like to hear, Mr. Eupoe? Eupoe—Yes; that "There is no Place Like Home"; that has been a great consolation to me. Lustige Blätter. Modern society—Yes, you are quite right; that Mrs. B., the councillor's wife, is a silly, stuck-up person, a regular "Bismarck." (Enter Mrs. B.—) Ah, Mrs. B., so delighted to see you; we were just talking about you!

Puck. Baron Fitzgibbon—I wonder why that American heiress rejected me? His Valet—Perhaps she is too rich for your blood. La Vie de Paphos: A Perfect Adonis—We once knew a provincial merchant who actually wrote to a Paris tailor: "I want you to make me two suits of clothes; you can take the measure of the Apollo di Balvidere—just my fit!"

London Tid Bits. Young Sprig—Mr. Bidquick, I am very glad to see you. Bidquick. I am glad to see you, too. Sold. New York Journal. "Get on those scales, I command you!" said a stern man to his wife. "Why, what for?" "Weight and see!" Josh Billings: He that won't listen look! learn. Phobos and bobolinks are poor listeners, and have but one song.

Philadelphia Record: She (in a theater)—My foot's asleep. He (gallantly)—Well, pleasant dreams. The girl who dressed in her summer clothes before the first of July. The man who got out his old straw hat. On the first sunny day. The fellow who opens the window. And sat all day in the draught. All those can explain in a minute. Why the little girl-microbe laughed.

The Fairy: "I feel now quite satisfied that there is no life so happy as a married one." "And how long have you been married?" "Since last Wednesday." New York Herald: "I hear you discharged your confidential clerk?" "Had to; he was loaded." IN CHURCH. Washington Post. "Tears during service when the air seemed laden with repose. And two sweet faces o'er the way. Could scarce prevent a doze. Then thoughts of angels—timely quite—Came hurrying through the mist; And pastor found that those saints No angels' choir could hit."

And presently, 'Tis hard to tell How things occur sometimes, I found that we together were In the celestial bliss. In conversation, they were deep, A sudden impulse led Me to a thicket whence I nooned To hear what e'er they said. "Oh, did you see her hair! And what a pale of wings!" "Her robes of white, and her air—viz, a pledge of abstinence from further marriage ceremonies. People will then no longer "contract marriage," but will merely take the marriage pledge.

HOW THEY WERE ACQUITTED.

Alleged Plan Whereby Mrs. Steady and the Negro Were Freed. SET A TRAP FOR ATTORNEY LAMBERTSON. Ring and Hair Episodes in Strode's Speech Protracted—Decorations Day at Lincoln—Odds and Ends.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 30.—(Special to THE BEE.)—The one absorbing topic of conversation is the verdict of the jury in the Steady murder case. The logic fraternity takes a special interest in the case, and pronounced it a remarkable victory considering the evidence that was unheeded even previous to the preliminary hearing. Many people who formerly believed Mrs. Steady guilty now declare emphatically since the trial that they think she is innocent. This change of heart is of course due to the manner in which the defense handled their side of the case against what appeared great odds. In the presence of a group of lawyers this forenoon one of the attorneys on the part of the defense, after considerable quizzing, finally unfolded the plan of battle whereby the apparently sure conviction was "rotted."

"The trouble on the part of the state's prosecution," said he, "was that it's attorneys and officers tried the case from the beginning to end with a brass band and through the newspapers, while we worked quietly for the defendants to win only. Mayor Graham sought, with the aid of Melick and Malone, to close his term of office in a blaze of glory. He, of course, had the laurels with a good deal of himself. So he turned south bound, and as Monday McFarland will tell you today, Graham wrung this confession from him. He got the confession but he was not posted well enough to know that he had made a mistake through which we could reach out and win the defendant's acquittal."

"Then, again, every speck of evidence which was introduced in the newspapers, this brought Graham and the officers working with him prominently before the people, but gave their case dead weight. These officers, like the case of Strode, Billingsley and the rest of us. We knew just what to meet and how to parry it. "I'll admit," said he, "that in a desperate case, but Strode and Detective Pinner were indefatigable in looking up evidence, and if Strode was assigned the job of looking up all hints of law which would help his case, but Colonel Philpot and Captain Billingsley had the hardest task of all, and that was to hold their own in the courtroom and keep their mouths shut. The attorney for the state by various means sought to have McFarland repeat his confession on the trial, and thereby secure immunity by taking fifteen years' imprisonment and fasten the crime on Mrs. Steady. His relatives, colored associates, the negro and all agreed him to confess and get immunity. The colored trustees of his attorneys to his interest to help Mrs. Steady was fully announced in the papers among the colored people, and they were, at the instance of the prosecution, but the darkey clung to his legal advisors, Philpot and Billingsley, although he was falsely informed that they had accepted a bribe of \$20,000 to help out Mrs. Steady at his expense. To Captain Billingsley, for the defendants, was assigned the duty of procuring a jury, which was well done. Philpot was irrefragable and did considerable of the fighting. Detective Grawe was a silent factor in the case."

"I believe that another mistake made by the prosecution was the style of addressing the jury. The attorneys, in their speeches made on each side, Hall and Lambertson were ornate, polished and poetic, but far above the heads of the jurors, and he got their grasp. The speeches for the defense were plain, but they got there. "A trap was prepared for Lambertson over the ring and hair episode. The attorney's powerful plea, and Lambertson fell into it most beautifully. He lost his temper and called Strode an idiot, and the judge Field reprimanded him sternly and the crowd for once applauded, showing an apparent sympathy for the defendant. This had a powerful influence on the jury. Such himself admits that their side of the case was not well managed."

AFTER THE BATTLE. Now that the case is over there is a noticeable lack of excitement and hints of bribery. The news-papers now know of their own experience that it was impossible to get within gun range of the jury room. Sheriff McKay took the greatest precaution that nobody could get to the jury, and the people in attendance seemed to appreciate this fact and were very quiet and orderly throughout as though they were in church. Only once did they give way to their feelings and that was in the Lambertson episode. "The Bee is the only paper," says Woodcock, "that has treated the defense fairly. The Bee has given both sides without any coloring. There is only one thing in its reports to which we can take exception, and that is the intimation to get within gun range of the jury room. Sheriff McKay took the greatest precaution that nobody could get to the jury, and the people in attendance seemed to appreciate this fact and were very quiet and orderly throughout as though they were in church. Only once did they give way to their feelings and that was in the Lambertson episode."

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